one for its Repea

niments for Canal Damoges Exciting—A Board of Claims—A Political Bill in the Senate—The Nigger Queso be Opened-New Gas Bill.

The lobby has returned, and to-day attacked both of the Legislature with the veracity of jackale. the agulature with the veracity of lackals, bers of the Senate and of the House are most ous this session, from the fact that their expe-n those bodies renders them more effectual in measures through than the exertions of mere rus. To-day the session of the House was spent and the everlatting claims of canal contractors extra pay. This same case was before the last Legisature, examined and reported by a standing committee, and promptly rejected. Now a new committee brought in a bill, and the House passed it, appropriating a large

It is proper to state that two members undertook to nd the treasury. Those were Mr. Van Sandford, of seelner, and Mr. Gdell, of Livingston. Mr. Foot with them, but faltered on some frivolous ment which be offered Mr. Hoow, of Madison, Mr. ett, of Herkimer, and Mr. Fowler of Oneida, filled sed the committee, the ante-rooms were made cent, and the brokers realized a handsome premius Your Wall street bulls and bears, in point of country and gulling, are far in rear of the gamblers in the lobby So great and pressing have this nature of claims be-come, that Mr. B. Bally offered a resolution arccoing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of estab inhing a permanent Board of Claims, similar to that at Washington, so as to relieve the Legislature and the Canal Board from constant unnoyance by these insatiate harmles.

Canal Board from constant annoyance by these insatiate harples.

The political bill discharging all the Know Nothing Canal Superintendents from office, and, consequently, pay, came up in the Senate this morning. Mr. Uphan, the author, so far as the Senate knows, moved several amendments, and, after some colloquy between hum and life. Brooks the bill was passed over and ordered to be printed. Although Senators Noxon and Wadew with deprecated the introduction of politics by Senator J. A. Sastin, a day or two sixce, when that gentleman told the Smate inact the Tax Commission bill was a political scheme, they may discover, long betwee the discussion upon this canal bill ends, that the only design is publical, and to our present canal office holders. Instead of distributing offices, both democrate and whigs have unformly legislated as many of their fetures into sangle for the school legislated as many of their fetures into sangle for the short lived, why not allow them the spells for a short year or so?

The people of the State of New York, represented in centare and assembly, do enact as follows:—

Bec. I. The New York, Mannatan and Merropoittan Gas Companies, in the city of New York, and it all times supply of the sty of New York, and to every inhabitant of said city who shall request it, where the mains or pipes of said companies are now or may hereafter be laid, a fail supply of gas, of a quality as good, and at a raie or price as low, the difference in cost of materials and labor, if any, considered), as shall be furnished at any place within five hundred miles from said city.

Sec. 2. No person, persons or co-porations shall be furnished of with gas at a less price or raise, directly or indirectly, than that at which the same is furnished to every other consumer at the same im or period.

we charged therein than actually passed through the meter within the time charged; and false awearing in such case shall be deemed perjury, and pumishable as such.

Sea. 5. Nevry bill, charge or demand for more gas than shall have been used shall at all times and places make, and be in fact and isw, a forfeiture of all rights to recover or demand saything for the gas used within the time or period me...tioned in such bill, as so charged or demanded.

Sec. 6. Companies shall not out off or shut off the gas from any house or building for the non-payment of any bill, chaim are demand, until after judgment obtained therefor and execution thereon returned unsatisfied, nor for any either reason or cause, without the consent of the occupant, except for a wilful transf or trespass or the part of such occupants; and when as cut off or shut off, the same shall be restored inunedistely after such judgment shall be paid, or such fraud or trespass shall be compensated therefore

Sec. 7. A violation of any of the provisions of this act by any et and companies shall be a foresture of the charter of the Sec. 8. This ac: shall take effect immediately.

ALBANY, Feb. 29, 1856. Important Military Decision-Brigade Majors Responsible

to the Commander in Chief Only.

From the correspondence elicited between Gener Bandford and the Adjutant General, it will be seen that the cannonading between the belligerents was sharp and highly spirited. The decision being a novel one, and of very doubtful expediency, as regarded by many military persons of practical experience, will no doubt induce a careful perusal of the correspondence as published below. It will be observed that Major Cocks was arrested by General Hall upon specifications rendered by Colone Lyons. The Major appealed to the Commander in-Colef, which caused the issuing of the following order, and the subsequent correspondence :-ORDER RELEVING MAJOR COCKS FROM ARREST.

ORDER RELIEVING MAJOR COCKS FROM ARREST.

STATE OF NEW YORK, HEAD-GEARTERS &
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1836. 5

General Orders No. 2

The Commander in Chief has had under consideration the appeal of Major John S. Cocks, Brigade Inspector Gen. William Hail, of said brigade, placing him under arrest. The charges preferred by Gen. Ball relate entirely to the action of Major Cocks as Brigade Inspector, while on independent duty, as provided by law, being in substance that Major Cocks neglected and refused to inspect the 8th Regiment—that he charged and recursed payment of the amount allowed by law for such in spection, when the service was not rendered—and that he was guilty of voicest and disrespected) conduct to his superior officer, Colonel Lyons, of the 8th Regiment. The Commander-in-Chieft of orbiton that said arrest was illegal. The Brigade Inspector is responsible to the Commander-in-Chieft, not to the Brigade Gen srat, for failure to discharge this duty as such, or for interroper conduct while on such duty, and is not labele to arrest, except as provided by the 2th actice of war, until charges are preferred against him through the Adjutant General, in whose department he is an officer. This much it may be proper to say, to avoid misconstruction, is not intended to apply to him when he is on duty with the brigade staff. The Hrigadi Inapectors are required by law to make their returns to the Adjutant teneral. It is the duty of this officer to see that the duty is discharged properly and promptly. The colonel of the regiment under his command. The Brigade Inspector on the occasion and at the time of the inspection of the regiment to the reasons shows stated, hereby release see Major John 8 Cocks of the Third Srigade, from said arrest.

By order of the Commander in-Chief.

B. H. PRUYN Adjutant General.

Cocks of the Third Brigade, from said arrest.

By order of the Commander in-Chief.

R. H. PRUYN Adjutant General.

PROW NAJOR GENERAL R. H. PRUYN Adjutant General.

PROW NAJOR GENERAL R. H. PRUYN—Dear Sir. Pour letter of the 26th of January, with a copy of General Orders No. 2, are duly received. The Commander in-Chief has an undoubled right to discharge any officer from arrest, but this is the first occasion upon which I have ever known the authority to be exarcised without first hearing the parties concerned, and I fear that this instance is calculated to do the service much in jury. The reasons given in the order are calculated to add to the evil. The Brigade Inspector is just as much an officer of the brigade as an Adjutant is of a regiment, and is just as liable to arrest by his Bligadier General as any other officer; and such a principle as that put forth in the order No. 2, would put an end to all military subordination in our service. The medical staff, the engineer officers, the regiments and brigade paymanters would set up the same pretence of being independent of their chiefs, and military subordination would thereby he subverted. The case of Major Cocks, considered in itself, is of very little importance. The Governor would stave or suation him just as well when revie wing his case upon the decision of the court martial, but it becomes a precedent of leaving magnitude when connected with such a principle as that set forth in the order. What would be the situation of a Brigade Major or Division Inspector could set up such an immunity? I consider order No. 2 as more erroneous in principle, and more mischievous in its tendency, than any issued from head-quarters since I have been in service—a period excending forty years; and I therefore deem it my duty to the service to place my opinion on file I have seated at order announcing that Major Cocks is discharged from arrest by the Gunmander in Otte, but I have got been in service—a period excending forty years; and I therefore deem it my duty to the servi

CHAS. W. SANDFORD. MAJOR GENERAL CHAS. W. SANDFORD, First Division N. Y. S. M.—Desc Sir: I have received your letter of the 2d instead

which you favor me with your opinion of general or a feet the discharge from arrest of Major Cooks, Bri spector of the kind Brigade. On malure reflection you will see rease to regret that you have spine out of to impute to the Commander in Chief a disposition Major Cooks; and, although the inagrange in which distincted is hypothetical. I am constrained to say it is no clothed in hypothetical. I am constrained to say it is no

State Freezewry in an Exhausted State-Members Supplying Themselves with Books-Reference of the New York Tax

Mystery Concerning Canal Commissioners' Report.

An extraordinary statement was made in the Se

tween the members of the city delegation. Indeed, so marked has been its effect, that Mr. Stryker, of New York, who is in Albany, commissioned to watch the Gen-tral Fark bill and the bill for the sale of the New York arrenal, with instructions to secure the passage of the former and to defeat the latter, has thought fit to get

both those questions taken from the New York delega-tion and referred to standing committees.

Judge Foot's admission that he was largely interested in real estate in New York, and at the same time a nonin real estate in New 1972, and at the same time a non-resident, while asking to be made chairman of a com-mittee to decide upon the annual tax bill, proved stati to his motion, otherwise it might have met with a different fate. There is no coubt some check might be useful in the annual expenditures of the city; out it was too muca to ask that so important a matter should be placed in the hands of a man who, on his own acknowledgment, was an interested party.

late. There is no doubt some check might be useful in the annual expenditures of the city; out it was too muca to ask that so important a matter should be placed in the hands of a man who, on his own acknowledgment, was an interested party.

Mr. Anthon has carried through the fight with admirable judgment and ability, and was quite an overmatch for the fursy gentleman from Ontario. As this subject in one of much interest to your readers I send the following sketch of the debate:

Mr. Foot having moved to take up his resolution to refer the annual tax buil for New York city to a special committee, comisting of two of the New York delegates and three from other parts of the State, the question being on Mr. B. Feiley's amendment to refer to the Committee on Citics and Villages. Mr. Anthon obtained the floor, and speke as follows:

I think it scarcely proper that this question should be finally determined without some fur her expression of the views of the New York designation. If, sir, the motion of the honorable gentleman from Onlario was objectionable, the pending proposition is doubly so. To take from the delegation a matter already entrusted to it, and upon which it has taken no action to refer it as proposed, cat be viewed in no other light than as an affront not personal—of personal affronts I shall never feel called upon to take notice upon this floor—but an affront to the onstituents whom I represent; and to protect in their name I am new addressing you. I regret deeply, sir, that this motion should be made by an honorable member from New York. I regret that that gentleman has as yet taken no part in the actions of the New York delegation sitting as a special committee of this house—has never attended its meeting—and this he has been the first, the only person, to speak of political feelings in connection with it. If politics are to influence this question, let me state to the huse that the only bill as yet reported by the New York delegation, the represented by a member of the same American party to which

has not yet ceased to ben't arrogance—that it will dreams of controlling the State. When the conditionate who sent me here instruct me I will obey them. If my principles prevent me from obeying them, or if they declare that they no longer repose confidence in me, I will resign my trust; but the voice of every rich mean in my city will not weigh a feather in my estimate of duty. Is it they who suffer most from our taxes? Is it their lands that are sold for their non-payment? No; one stroke of the pun, and the taxes of the year are added—it is well for the poor man, if they be not added with usury to the rent roll; but when the peor man, by honest toil, has become the master of some little spot of ground, a support for himself, a legacy for his children, it is he who is the chief sufferer—it is the sweat of his brow that supplies the waste and prodigality of a corrupt government—it is his little all that is sweyt away. Had these rich men petitioned to us for a close examination of this bill, their wishes would have been entitled to the respectful attention of the heuse, but when they presume to dictate to us the details of our business, I say that they are strangely to gettin of their own number and inportance, and of the character of the representatives of the whole people in this house assembled. I, myself, sir, see no reason why this bill should be taken from the standing Committee on Cities and Villages where it belongs. But I say now, as I said when I first had the honor to address you on the subject, that it this bill be taken from appropriate standing committee, you must, in decent respect to yourselves and your fellow members on this floor, and to the other city of this State and this Union, refer it to ince celegation from Ne State and this Union, refer it to ince celegation from Ne State and this Union, refer it to ince celegation from Ne State and this Union, refer it to ince celegation from Ne State and this Union, refer it to a continuous of the subject, the honer of the house after that all, when th

Since Processay is an Echanical State-More Supplying
Thanaston with Books-Represence of the New Too The
Majors, Concerning Cheed Commissioner's Hopert.

An extracellarity takement was made in the Secuciation of the International Commissioner's Co

O'THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The select committee, to whom was referred the bill to rejeas the law "for the suppression of intermerance, pauperism and crime." respectfully report:—

That they have exclavared to bestow on the subject the cureful regardent in the importance demands, and give it as the control of the control of the part of our free institutions, and at war with the inherent social and political rights of individuals. The right of self control in all that relaxs to "what we shall be closhed," is one which mankind, sepecially in a free government, will mere yield without a blace surruggle and in he politic, even if they could be entered. The law is despotic, because it interested to a traffic herstofore not only recognized between the protection of law and the pursuances of the constitution. Store protection of law and the pursuances of the constitution. Store protection of law and the pursuances of the constitution. Store protection of law and the pursuances of the constitution. Store protection of law and the pursuances of the constitution. Store protection of law and the pursuances of the constitution. Store protection of law and the pursuances of the constitution. Store protection of law and the pursuances of the constitution. Store protection of law and the pursuances of the constitution. Store protection of the law are proper an applied to one species of property, they are the law of the law are proper as applied to one species of property, they are the many and the covers of the law are proper as applied to one species of property, they are the law of the law are proper as applied to one species of property, they are the new protection of the law are proper as applied to one species of property, they are the protection of the law are property in the store protection of the law are property in the store protection of the law are property in the store property with the property of the l

the field, meat as it comes from the butcher's imits, fash as it is taken from the water, roots as ther are due from the earth, and iruits as they are pholed from the tree or shrub. But in the livin e economy, all these things, with tew emembrana, must undergo comes sort of preparation before they are proper articles of food. From the day when Adam first partons of the friedder fruit, it has been the lot of man to have for all the blessings he enjoys. The Divine mandate was: "In it is sweat of thy hrow shall though the sate free in the ward, take has been the prince law of man's existence. We owe our very animal life and every movement of continued health to the increasint action and laborious toil of the pervastes air. There is no power in nature which does not tail for its uses. What heanty, what majort, what drough, what enjoyment is there which is not gained by labor, by effort, by toil? Fire, and earth, and art, and water, are elements of work. Indeed, there is nothing side in this universal work-house, but the standard pool and the infectious, confined air. My the application of labor, in the different modes of preparation, the same fruits furnish us with food or drink, the same grains which supply us with the great staple of life, by a difference in the mode of preparation, where water plays the part of an agent, tursish us also with exhibitanting drinks, and eshar as tood or drink they may be made a blessing or a curea, as cording as we use them temperately or in excess; and if it had the decalogue. The mijunctions of the first players are as frequent and appreas against given to the modes of the first players of the migunetics of the increase of the establishment. However, as common rank counts and other sensual lichtlements as against the application of the top promite that a nuisance which the incarnate don the decalogue. The mijunctions of the first player of the minute and the imprise of the magnet of the notion. Of Delty, in the soleum and subtime moments preceding his departure from the scene of

and common rank through all the pages of the inspired volume. Modern perfectibility is more discriminating; and we cannot but regard it as little less than implicit, and the common rank through and sublime moressis preceding his departure from the sense was which the incorrant done of Delty, in the solemen and sublime moressis preceding his departure from the sense can the symbol of his blood, and to which he has already gives the Divine sanction to its use as a beverage, by the first imracie he performed at the famed marriage support at Cane, in Galilies.

Your Committee are further of the opinion that a law designed to prohibit the sale and use of intoxicating drinks is only value in all operation of such a law "is only svil, and that continuesly." It inaugurates a "musace" in the secret circle of home, and declares the firedde to be the only place where drunkenness can be practised with impunity. While man possesses the knowledge of the manufacture of carliferating drinks means will be more of carliferating drinks means will be reach open violations of the bett; it can in no wise affect the will, which alone controls secret acts, and the attempt to arrest the evil of intemperance by the public arm, like all similar attempts recorded in history, will end in worse than failure. It has been found to be the institution of the sale of the control of the purpose of evading the foundation of the purpose of the sale of the foundation of the purpose of

provides as follows:—
Section 1. The Supreme Court to appoint five commissioner who shall estimate the damages to owners of all the proper ying between the Third avenue and East river, and fath sixth and events dish streets, to be taken for the purpose of public park, and report the same to the Supreme Court, who confirmation shall remote the same to the Supreme Court, who

sec. 5. The supreme Court to fin all vacancies in Lee Conmission.

Rec 6. Any three of the commissioners can act for the entire Board.

Sec. 7. Gives the commissioners \$\overline{\text{s}}\) is day for actual secretce
and all brocessary expresses, the same to be taxed by the court.

Sec. 7. Gives the commissioners \$\overline{\text{s}}\) is day for actual secretce
and all brocessary expresses, the same to be taxed by the court.

Sec. 7. Gives the court of the court of the court of the court.

The property as taken, to be raised by taxtion, after deducting any premiums realized by the sale of
such stock.

Nec. 9. The number and amount of shares in said stock to be
determined by the May or and Common Council; and the same

annually, the pay for the property as taken, to be entailed with stock.

Neg. 9. The number and amount of shares in said stock to be determined by the Mayor and Common Council; and the same to be stol at public auction, at not less than pay value.

Rec. 10. The money so raised to be applied to no obser purpose than the purchase of raid property.

Sec. 11. Provides for the raising, by tax, the annual interest accruing on said stock, and \$10,000 to be applied in the reduction of 12. Feets accruing out and management of the park in a beard of few commissioners, to be nominated by the Mayor to the Reard of Aldermen, by the list of December next.

Sec. 12. Such commissioners to receive no compensation, to be interested in no contract on the work, and to furnish state ments on eath of all expenditures.

Sec. 14. For the purpose of enclosing the land, a sum not exceeding \$50,000 is to be raised by tax, and for the burpose of laying out and maintaining the park, a further sum of \$10,000 annually is to be raised in life manner.

PAWNEROKING IN NEW YORK TO RE ANDLERMEN.

Mr. Mihan's bill, "To abolish pawnbrokers in the city of New York," as the title reads, provides as follows:—Section 1. It shall be unlawful to loan money on deposit of any goods or personal property which the city, and acolishes all pawnbrokers? licences.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful to purchase by bill of sale any personal property, to be redeemed within a given perigd, at a greater interest than 7 per cent.

Sec. 2. Headlibe tunlawful to purchase by bill of sale any personal property in this State, made by individuals or associations interest than 7 per cent.

Sec. 3. Makes violations of the above sections a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than 8500 nor more than \$1,000—one-half to go to the informer—or imprisonment for not more than one year, or bob.

Sec. 4. Repeals all not inconstens with the above.

Sec. 5. Longels the Common of the payment of all points as the purpose of the payment of the payment of the payment of the payment of the

Mr. Brooks' bill to increase the number of trustees or directors of the Jews' Hospital. in New York, raises the number from nine to twelve, and provides that the additional directors shall be elected at the next election, and hold office one, two and three years respectively, so that the number hereafter annually to be chosen shall be four.

GUNDOWER OF PREGERT.

the number hereafter annually to be chosen shall be four.

GENTOWER ON FRIGHT.

Mr. BROOKS bill to amend the act in relation to the keeping of guspowder, &c., in the city of New York, provices that the penalties or provisions of the act shall not extend to vessels receiving guspowder on freight under the provisions of the third section of the act, provided such vestel does not remain at any wharf of the city, or within \$60 yards thereof, after surset of the day it is placed on board.

BANKS OF DEFOSIT AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. SPENCER'S bill to restrain banks, banking institutions and individual bankers from assuming the title of savings banks or receiving deposits as such, imposes a fine of one hundred dollars for each day such banks shall violate the law, one half to go to the informer and one half to the county poof. But the bill does not prohibit such banks from receiving deposits of sums of \$500 or upwards, and paying interest thereon.

Superior Court—General Term.

March 1.—Fraderic W. Geissenhainer, &c. vs. Charles Gould.—Motion denied with \$7 costs, to be offset against any costs which Geissenhainer is entitled to reside from plaintiff.

Levis J. Leonori vs. Samuel C. Bishop.—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs.

James M. Benedict vs. Philebert Coffee et. al.—New trial granted as to Youngs, and executrix of Laverty.

William Nesson vs. August Belmont.—Order of reference to re-adjust, &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS? WERTH OF
PRODUCE IMPRIVATE.—The CRAUD ROGISTOR, of the 21st,
published in Fullen county, Illinois, rays:—"Just as we
were going to press we learn that two warehouses and a
dwelling house, at Copperas Creek, were consumed by fire
on Tussday afternoon. One of the warehouses belonging
to Messre, Smith, in which the fire originated, was literally eran med with grain, pork, whiskey, &c., belonging
to merchants and farmers of this place and vicinity. Two
other was chouses were only saved by the greatest exertions. We believe there was no insurance on any of the
property." The Register says the loss is estimated at one
bundred and fifty thousand collars.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington Correspondence.

Washington, March 1, 1856.

Prospects of War-What Marcy Thinks About it—Crampton's Position—The Difficulties at the Different Navy Yards—The Bill to Apprentice Seamen—Gen. Sam Houston Coming Out as an Independent Candidate for the Presidency—Gw. Bigler in the Senate upon the Naval Board—The Efficiency of the Officers Composing the Board—Case of the San Jacinto—A Government Agent Sent to Nicarapua, &c., &c.

Niceraqua, dc., dc. The telegraphic dispatch of the 27th ult., reporting

the immediate dismissal of Mr. Crampton, as also the published statement of Mr. Cushing's correspondence with Mr. Cutting, in the settlement of our difficulties with England, appear to have no foundation in truth. It is, England, appear to have no foundation in truth. It is, however, an almost even certainty that should the now expected arrival from England bring no orders for Mr. Crampton's recall, that this geatleman will be presented with his passports, and permission given him to retire. Until them Mr. Crampton will continue to act as Minister of Great Britain. The Sealing in the Senate is decidedly continued in the senate of the second of the s against giving any further time, and is in favor of im against giving any further time, and is in favor of im-mediate action, even though war should follow the Mini-ter's dismissal. Gen. Case does not fail, when approache upon this subject, to urge the adoption of this policy, and it is very probable that the report which you published relative to Mr. Crampton's dismissal grew out of the strong language which was used by the General on Mon-day, while discussing Mr. Mason's resolution. I think it is to be regretted, on more than one account, that a large portion of the press, upon the mere presumption of large porties of the press, upon the mere precumption of unofficial letters, or reports, from this city, should have spread over the country the intelligence that peace was certain, and that our affaits with England were on the point of amicable settlement. The Secretary of State has been pressed with inquiries upon this subject, towards which he, of course, has had to remain ellent, or to give such answers, them personally applied to, as were in nowies astimactory. Whilst Mr. Marcy's policy does not have false reports, your correspondent must be excused or repeating a few words of conversation with that gentleman preterday, in which he said, "that too great a reliance on the preservation of peace, under existing circumstances, it did not become him to recommend." You can draw what inference you please from these remarks, but I have thought them of migrature of the preservation of the preserva

on board the saip), on the same subject," I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Hon. J. D. Billohr, President of the Senate.

Navy Yand, Naw York, June 21, 1856.

Size—Under the circular of May, 1849, the United States steamer Fan Jacinto, Capt. C. K. Stribling, commander, receitly arrived at this port, has been inspected and examined and I have the honor to report that the ship was found in a clean and healthy condition.

The crew were exercised at quarters, and the usual evolutions were gone through with. The result of the examination was not so estitistatory as desired, as will more fully appear by the accompanying report from the officers who made it,. I am, style the exercised at quarters, and the usual evolutions were gone through with. The result of the examination was not so estitistatory, your obedient servant.

Hon, J. C. Dorsin, Secretary of the Mary, Washington.

Report of an inspection of the United States steam frigate San Jacinto, Captain C. K. Stribling commanding, made by Commander W. I. Hudson, senior officer present, this 19th day of June, 1835, at the navy yard, New York.

Amment.—Two C4-pounder pivot guns, and eight 8 inch guns of 65 cwit, truck carriages.

1. Die of large precitice since inst inspection, May 10.

3. Time of healing to quarters, 11:59 A. M.

4. Time that the divisions reported ready for action—11:47 broadside guns, 11:25 browsprit; 12:16 P. M. stern pivot.

5. Whether all the divisions were found to be proparly prepared: They were not.

6. If any of the preparations are defective, and in what particulars: No wada, and no spare shot or shells, were passed up; slings and preventers not up.

7. Whether the men are well trained in passing powder from the magnatne, and expecially in pointing them: They were not well trained.

8. We there the men are well trained in passing powder from the magnatne, and expecially in pointing them: They were not well trained.

9. Whether the men are well trained in passing powder from the magnatne, and there was may t

Wooden bulwarks, with low ports, would shall be worden bulwarks, with low ports, would shall be corew does not appear to have been sufficiently trained at their gues for efficient service in action.

Note—The ship is in ciean and healthy condition, and perhaps rome allowance should be made in the above report in consequence of the time and circumstances under which the

Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Forwarded by Cras. Boarman, Commandant.

Sira—Enclosed with this you will find a copy of the letter adversed to the department by the Commandant of the Navy York Navy Yard, dated the Zist instant, relating to the standard and inspection port the standard and inspection of the steam frigute San Jacino, to gether with a copy of the report of inspection. Yery respectivity, your obedient servant,

Captain C. K. Frankling, late in command of the Usited States steam frigute San Jacino, Washington Crrv, June 28, 1855.

Size—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d tinst, enclosing the report of the inspecting officers upon the condition of the San Jacino, I cannot retrain from expressing my deep regret and mortification that such a report should have been made to the department.

In junice to myself and those I have lately had the honor toommand, (though the responsibility is my own,) I beg leave to call your a tention to one or two facts, which, if rightly considered, will, I hope, tend to relieve me from the consume of the inspecting officers, and alter the impression which may have been formed from it, injurious to my professional reputation. Is within the recollection of the department that the San Jacino was a zacity two months absent from the United States upon her late cruise, Just before salling from Philadelphia more than fifty men were added to the crew, to replace those who had been sent to the hospital, discharged by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and deserted. This charge of more than one fourth of the working men of the crew required an aimost entire change of the stations of the men at quarters and other stations; consequently the drill and exarcise of the serve had to be connected from a crew returning from a three years consequently the drill and exarcise of the serve had to be connected from the time until the inspection of the crew and ship at New York, to apply the same rule, or to expect the same expertuess un

and am gratified that my expectations have been realized in receiving a satisfactory explanation. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Captain C. K. Stranting, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

Of this document I have only to remark that Mr. Dobbin put into the Navy Board Captains (otherwise commocores) McCauley and Strioling; that these officers left the United States steamer (sorew) San Jacinto to take their scats in the Naval Retiring Board to sit in judgment on their brother captains' and other officers, efficiency; that, while so sitting as members of that Board—with, the knowledge toat they had just left an inefficient chip—they received the copy of the report of the inspecting officers of that ship and the Scarctary's letter of June 22d; that the Secretary of the Navy knew that that report certified to a state of discipline and inefficiency of the fringste San Jacinto, for which Commodore McCauley and Captain Stribling wase responsible, which, I undertake to say, was never found before in any ship which had been one week in ocuralision. And yet, although Mr. Secretary Dobbin knew that the San Jacinto had been communeded by Captain stribling from the spring of 1864 to June, 1866, for nearly one year, if not quite, having been fitted out to 20 to the Baltic to overlook American interests in the presume of the English, and French diets, that she had visited England twice, France, Spain and the West Indies each once under the same captain, most of the same officers and nearly the same crew, yet Mr. Secretary Dobbin allows Captain Stribung, in his excuse for the inefficiency of that ship in her tighting department, to say, that "it is within the resollection of the Department that the San Jacinto was exactly two months absent from the United States upon her late cruse, Sc., &c.

Now, why was that ship furnished with extra men, a full compliment of officers and a new propeller, for which She was recalled from Europe, and switch was all ready to ship the day she reached Philatelphis? And why was she

cember; was sent to Havana, and arrived March 4, 1855, remaining til! May. On the Baltic trip, commanded by ED. HERALD.

The administration has at length hit upon a plan for getting over their difficulty with General Walker or the government of Nicaragua. The plan proposed must have come from Mr. Marcy, for none but a Solon could have concived it. It amounts to thus:—A sort of spy upon the Nicaragua government has been sent there, with instructious to "nose around" and see how affairs are going on, and then report to the Cabinet at home. Mr.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. THE HARBOR ENCROACHMENT COMMISSIONERS. A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Merchants' Bank Saturday, at one o'clock P. M., Pelatiah Perit, Esq., in the chair.

After the meeting was organized, Mr. PERIT announced that the object of the meeting was to take some action expressive of the feeling of the New York rerehants with reference to the proposed abolition of the Harbor most satisfactorily so far, and the labor would be all lost if the commission was broken up.

Moszs H. Grinnell offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after a brief debate, were unanimous-

if the commission was broken up.

Mosze H. Gennent offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after a brief debate, were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, repeated applications have been made to the Logishature at many successive assisions, by all classes of citizon engaged in commerce in the city of New York, for an opportunent of a commission to arrest the encreachment on appointment of a commission for the preservation of the harbor, and directed the members thereof to rake surveys and take soundings of the said harbor, to lay down lines, beyond which no structures should be erected, and report the same to the Legislature for adoption; devise plans for the tester acrommedation of the harcesing commerce of the port, and for other objects attention to the harcesing commerce of the port, and for other objects attention to the harcesing commerce of the port, and for other objects attention to the harcesing commerce of the port, and for other objects attention to the harcesing commerce of the port, and semange of the duties condided to it, and by judicious to created has been difficulty engaged for the said to commission to created has been duties condided to it, and by judicious transport the duties condided to it, and by judicious transport to duties condided to it, and by judicious transport to experience of the Coast Survey, an amount of work unpresent the efficiency of the commission, though but partially completed, have already been of great practical benefit to the commercial interests of the United States, as well as to the State of New York, by furnishing a more accurate and minute chart of the harbor and its approaches, by the development of a dangerous shoal, hitherto imperiently hnews, and by its ascertainment of other facts, important to the safe navigation of the harbor; therefore the horosabic the duties within an assigned period of time.

Resolved, That for the above mentioned reasons this Chamber That it is the portangent of the passage of a proposition now before the Honorabic the rese

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Letters were received in Washington on Sunday, announcing the death of Mr. Jacepn Armstrong, a con of the late Gen. Robert Armstrong, His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, near Corpus Christi, Texas. He was a brother-in-law of Gen Persiter F. Smith, U. S. A., their wives being susvers